

CONFIDENTIAL.]

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REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 28th August 1886.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
BENGALI.				
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
3	"Ahammadí"	Tangail, Mymensingh	.....
4	"Kasipore Nibásí"	Kasipore, Burrisal	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
5	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	
6	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto	700	
7	"Silchar"	Silchar, Assam	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
8	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta	700	23rd August 1886.
9	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	20th ditto.
10	"Arya Pratibhá"	Halishahar	.....	21st ditto.
11	"Bangabásí"	Calcutta	20,000	21st ditto.
12	"Bháratbásí"	Ditto	3,000	21st ditto.
13	"Bhárat Mihir"	Ditto	2,500	19th ditto.
14	"Bherí and Kushadaha"	Ditto	.....	20th ditto.
15	"Burdwán Sanjívaní"	Burdwan	302	24th ditto.
16	"Chárvártá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	16th ditto.
17	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	450	22nd ditto.
18	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	20th ditto.
19	"Garíb"	Dacca	.....	18th ditto.
20	"Grambásí"	Uluberia	.....
21	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	18th ditto.
22	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	508	
23	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
24	"Nava Mediní"	Midnapore	.....	14th ditto.
25	"Navavibhákar Sádháraní"	Calcutta	1,000	23rd ditto.
26	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450	14th ditto.
27	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	
28	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	20th ditto.
29	"Púrva Bangabásí"	Noakholly	.....	15th ditto.
30	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Eungpore	205	19th ditto.
31	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	18th ditto.
32	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	20th ditto.
33	"Sanjívani"	Ditto	4,000	21st ditto.
34	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	400	21st ditto.
35	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	23rd ditto.
36	"Srimanta Saudagár"	Calcutta	.....
37	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Ditto	3,000	24th & 31st July & 7th & 14th August 1886.
38	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto	700	19th August 1886.
<i>Daily.</i>				
39	"Dainik"	Calcutta	7,000	22nd to 26th August 1886.
40	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto	200	24th & 25th ditto.
41	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	
42	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	21st to 27th ditto.
43	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
44	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....	23rd August 1886.
HINDI.				
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
45	"Kshatriya Pratiká"	Patna	.....
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
46	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
47	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	19th ditto.
48	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	23rd ditto.
49	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500	21st ditto.
50	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
51	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	20th ditto.
	URDU.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
52	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
53	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	150	15th ditto.
54	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....	20th ditto.
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>			
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
	<i>Daily.</i>			
56	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	20th to 23rd & 25th to 27th August 1886.
	URDU.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
57	"Taraka and Subhárvártá"	Cuttack	.....
58	"Shiksábandhu"	Ditto	.....
59	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
60	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	200	14th & 21st August 1886.
61	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore	205	12th ditto.
62	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	14th & 21st ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Surabhi and Patáká, of the 19th August, says that England is now eager to withdraw the Boundary Commission, and has for this reason ordered the return of the Commission as soon as the boundary has been settled, or as soon as some sort of amicable settlement has been made with Russia. At the time of coming away the Commission will have to prepare a map of the frontier region, and to get it signed by the Russian Commissioners. But Russia desires to obtain an advantage over the parties concerned in the matter. For this reason she is making delay in signing the map on various pretexts. The dispute regarding Kham-i-ab may be settled from London and St. Petersburg. The *Standard* has said that the Commission will return as soon as possible even if the dispute regarding Kham-i-ab and Khoja-Saleh is not settled. Everyone will be glad at the recall of the Boundary Commission, which produced many dangers. But it is a matter of regret that the English have not been able to withdraw from this matter with their prestige unimpaired.

2. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 19th August, says that difficulties are said to have arisen in connection with the delimitation of the northern boundary of Afghanistan, and that the British Government has therefore decided upon withdrawing the Commission from Central Asia. Now that Lord Salisbury has again become Prime Minister, it would be no wonder if there should again be a quarrel with Russia.

3. The *Rungpore Dik Prakásh*, of the 19th August, says that Russia is anxious to pick a quarrel with England. And so the English Government is doing its best to propitiate her. But she is determined to lose no opportunity. The writer is afraid that a war with Russia on the Afghan frontier will shortly become inevitable. Lord Dufferin has done a great wrong by annexing Burmah. For Burmah England has had to humiliate herself before China. However, the English should try their best to settle the Burmese and Irish difficulties as soon as possible. For they will have to remain prepared to face Russia, which has interfered with the freedom of trade at the port of Batoum and is constantly picking petty quarrels on the Afghan frontier. Unless the English are prepared from this time they will have to feel the consequence.

4. The *Bhárat Mitra*, of the 19th August, says that when Lord Germany's advice to England for the annexation of Egypt. Salisburry was Prime Minister last time, the German Chancellor produced disturbances in Egypt. This time also the German Chancellor is advising Lord Salisburry to annex Egypt, as Russians have established their sole dominion at the port of Batoum. The annexation of Egypt will lead to a collision with the French. In the case of such a collision, Russia will occupy either Turkey or Herat, and no one will be able to find fault with her for that. Germany is interested in keeping Russia employed in Asia, as she herself will then be safe in Europe.

5. The *Samaya*, of the 20th August, says that troops from Thibet encamped in the northern fronties of Sikkim, and the English seem to have given up the idea of sending a Mission to Thibet in consequence. The English were perfectly aware of the insults heaped upon them whenever they had gone to Thibet. Why was then so much of India's money spent for fitting out a Thibet Mission? Baboo Sarat Chandra Das refused to accompany the Mission because he apprehended danger, and so he has been removed from the diplomatic

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 19th, 1886.

SHARAT MIHIR,
Aug. 19th, 1886.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Aug. 19th, 1886.

SHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 19th, 1886.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 20th, 1886.

service and replaced on reduced pay in the Education Department. Mr. Macaulay has not succeeded in entering Thibet. Will the Government degrade him? The writer can find no fault with Baboo Sarat Chandra. Why has his pay been reduced then?

PRATIKAR,
Aug. 20th, 1886.

6. The *Pratikar*, of the 20th August, says that there is no hope of conquering Burmah. The English are wanting in righteousness. Had they been righteous,

they would have been able to pacify Burmah. The want of righteousness makes it difficult for them to achieve anything. Otherwise why should the powerful English be compelled to humble themselves before the negroes of Africa? There is a Judge even of the conduct of kings and rulers, and He dispenses justice with an even hand. It was given out at first that the pacification of Burmah would require only 10,000 troops. Now there are 30,000 troops altogether in that country, and it is said that during the ensuing cold weather General Macpherson will proceed to Burmah with additional troops.

BHARAT BASI,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

7. The *Bhárat Básí*, of the 21st August, says that 30,000 troops have already been sent to Burmah and more will soon be sent there. Those whom Government

was so long proclaiming as dacoits can no longer be called such. They are fighting resolutely to get rid of the English yoke. The eagerness of the Burmese to accept English rule now appears to be a myth. Government estimates the strength of the dacoits at 20,000 men. The writer cannot believe that there can be so many dacoits in one country. Government can now safely acknowledge that they are patriots fighting for their country. Government is now greatly troubled about Burmah. The *Times* newspaper says that Lord Dufferin is responsible for the present state of things in that country.

The English officers in Burmah are doing an impolitic act at this time. They have ordered the whole population to disarm. This order will be obeyed only by those Burmans who are friendly to England, and they will be unable to defend themselves against their armed brethren who have not submitted to British rule. The English have too much occupation in holding their own in Burmah to defend the peaceful and disarmed population against the dacoits. The English would do well to form Burmese regiments at this time and to send them to fight against the Burmese dacoits. The Karens have submitted to the English. They should be properly equipped and sent against the rebels. This is not the time to keep 50,000 troops confined in Burmah. England has enough to do with the Irish at home, and India has Burmah as a thorn on her side. Russia has availed herself of this opportunity to abolish free trade at the port of Batoum, France has been trying to occupy the new Hebrides, and Greece is preparing for war with Turkey. Everyone is sure that England will not be able to send sepoys to Malta. The Viceory is responsible for bringing about this state of things. He had the reputation of being an able statesman. But the Anglo-Indian community has spoiled him. He sometimes threatens the native press with the reimposition of the Press Act. Sometimes he expresses a desire to deprive the political associations of their independence. He has done wrong by annexing Burmah. He is conscious that he will lose his reputation unless he can pacify that country. The writer thinks that before commencing extended operations in Burmah, Lord Dufferin should proclaim a general amnesty. The Proclamation will have the effect of inducing many of the dacoits to surrender.

BHARAT BASI,

8. The same paper says that the treaty between China and France will make France a gainer. The rate of duties in the ports of Leoki and Langson is much lower than that in the Chinese sea ports. The English will become

great losers because they will have to bring their goods from a great distance and to pay a heavier rate of duties, while the French will be able to send their goods by land to the frontiers of Tonquin. France had not to humble herself before China for this treaty. On the other hand, the treaty between England and China has made England a great loser. She will have to pay a tribute to China for Burmah which has been conquered at the sacrifice of much blood and treasure. China gave her permission to go to Thibet, but when she had spent a large sum of money China requested her to desist. The questions of Burmo-Chinese frontiers and Anglo-Chinese commerce will be settled afterwards. China is very lazy in the transaction of business. Difficulties are sure to arise at the time of the settlement of these questions.

9. The *Sanjivani*, of the 21st August, says that the Government of India has sent a Commission for the

The Boundary Commission.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier. The Commission is doing its work at a great cost to the Empire. The boundary line has not yet been settled; but the English have recalled their section of the Commission. The writer is afraid that Lord Salisbury is desirous of a war with Russia. The people of India will have to pay the cost of the war.

10. The same paper says that the Bonerwals on the North-Western frontier of India often prove very troublesome to the British Government. Many expeditions

The Bonerwals.
were sent against them, but with no decisive result. Preparations are being made for sending out another expedition. Government can find money for these military expeditions.

SANJIVAN

11. The *Bangabasi*, of the 21st August, says that it was at an inauspicious moment that the English sent The Boundary Commission.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

a Boundary Commission into Central Asia. The English have been greatly insulted, but they cannot withdraw the Commission. The object of the Commission was first, perhaps, to check the advance of Russia towards the south, or to establish an English encampment at Sarracks. But Russia disregarded the boundary settled by the Commission, and began to advance. The affair of Panjdeh is well known. The English were insulted by the Russians at that place and humiliated in the eyes of the people of Central Asia. Three years have elapsed since the appointment of the Commission. Rumour has it that the Commission will return to India. But the boundary line on the Oxus has not yet been settled, and it is not likely to be settled unless the territories demanded by Russia are ceded to her. It is said that the English will strongly protest, unless Russia gives up her claim on Wakhan. Stories of such protests have several times been circulated in newspapers; but the English will not be able to protest even if Russia takes Candahar.

The Russian fleet has entered the Black Sea in violation of the treaty of Sebastopole. The Batoum affair has estranged the feelings of England and Turkey. The advance of Russia in Central Asia is a thorn in the side of England. England is likely to incur the displeasure of Turkey in the matter of the Governor of Aleppo. The writer is not sure whether peace will reign for a long time in Europe.

12. The *Som Prakash*, of the 23rd August, says that, however hard the English may try to conceal the real state of things in Burmah, it is clear that they are in a dangerous situation in Burmah. But Lord Dufferin does not realize the

The danger of the English Government on account of the occupation of Burmah.

SOM PRAKASH,
Aug. 23rd, 1886.

danger even at this time of extreme peril. The French are secretly watching the ruin of the English. Germany also is seeking her opportunities. At this time the English are ruining themselves by their own policy. A tribute will have to be paid to China for Burmah, though the expenditure of Burmah will be four times as much as its income. The English have occupied Burmah for their own ruin. Even now let Government withdraw from Burmah with dignity. Otherwise it will be placed in a very dangerous situation.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Aug. 23rd, 1886.

13. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 23rd August, says that if simultaneously with the harassing Burmese war, a war with Thibet had occurred in conse-

quence of the Thibet Mission, the situation would have become one of extreme difficulty. Lord Dufferin has therefore extricated himself from a perilous situation by countermanding the Thibet Mission.

14. The same paper says that the Afghan Boundary Commission is returning to India without completing its work. The long-cherished desire of Russia

to leave some difficulty regarding the Afghan frontier unsettled is thus gained. It was known that the Commission would only cause a waste of Indian revenues. It would not have been sent if the British Government had felt for the people of India.

15. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 23rd August, says that Lord Dufferin did not heed the protest of native papers against the sending of the Thibet Mission ; but now he has been obliged to

recall the Mission himself. The writer says that the Anglo-Indian papers, which once supported the sending of the Mission, are now supporting its recall. This shows that these papers do not write after sufficient consideration. When there is difference of opinion between Anglo-Indian and native papers, the opinion of the latter should not be slighted. Referring to the arrangement that England will have to pay a tribute to China for the occupation of Burmah, the writer says that this arrangement is humiliating to the British Government. Cannot the English Government put an end to the disturbances in Burmah through the mediation of China in the same manner as it has recalled the Thibet Mission at the advice of China ?

DAINIK,
Aug. 26th, 1886.

16. The *Dainik*, of the 26th August, says that Russophobia has again become rampant. From the writings of the *Pioneer* it is clear that Government

is very much afraid of Russia. The boundary dispute is sure to lead to war. The *Englishman* newspaper says that the government of the Czar is guided by a set purpose in putting forward fresh claims at the present moment to Afghan territory. This is quite characteristic of Russia. If England does not accede to the demands of Russia, she has no other alternative than war. The *Pioneer* is stating clearly that the Conservative Ministry is prepared for war, and that it is advisable to make war upon Russia.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

NAVA MEDINI,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

17. A correspondent of the *Navā Medini*, of the 14th August, says that the Daspore police has failed to trace the man who killed Govinda Bhandari of Baikunthapore. The murder took place not far from the police station and the sub-divisional head-quarters, and yet it was not traced. Murders are heard of at

Baikunthapore every now and then. There must be some mystery in all this. The writer requests the Magistrate of the district and the sub-divisional officer to spare no pains to arrest the murderer of Govinda Bhandari, otherwise people will find it difficult to live at Baikunthapore.

18. A correspondent of the *Cháru Vartá*, of the 16th August,

Budmashes in Ishvarganj in My-
menaingh. says that the villages of Banagram, Mahis-

kura, Dewanganj and Khajra, in the jurisdiction of the Ishvarganj thana, being situated at the junction of the Sudder and Kisoregunge sub-divisions, are little cared for. Thefts and dacoities are very frequent in them. The police knows the *budmashes*, but it rather patronizes them. There is not a single public spirited man in these villages with sufficient power to keep these wicked characters in check. Thefts are of daily occurrence. The police often makes enquiries into these theft cases, but with no good result. Emboldened by the worthlessness of the police the *budmashes* are committing thefts and dacoities, killing cows, kicking up rows, and setting houses on fire. Ahmudi, Sheik of Hilora, who began his criminal life with fifty stripes for committing rape, is now a dreaded man. He would have become a second Tantia had he been a more fortunate man. He is dreaded for two reasons. The houses of his enemies are generally set on fire, and he successfully brings suits against illiterate men for recovery of large sums of money, which they do not remember to have borrowed from hims. He has a gang of thieves under him, who have often been reported against to the Superintendent of Police. The writer thinks that these oppressions will not cease unless an outpost be established at Dewanganj.

CHARU VARTA,
Aug. 16th, 1886.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

19. A correspondent of the *Java Medini*, of the 14th August,

Mr. Mendies. says that Mr. Mendies of the khas thsil office, Midnapore, does not allow anybody to enter his

office without permission. Government does not pay any attention to what the people say, but in this case Government itself is going to be robbed. Will it not look to its own interests? The way in which Hem Baboo is carrying on the work of investigation rouses suspicion in the minds of men. The treasurer has been suspended, and he has concealed himself. But the writer has learnt that he comes every night to Mr. Mendies and consults with him. In the treasurer Mr. Mendies has lost his right hand, and in the record-keeper he is likely to lose his left hand too. The Subdivisional Officer of Contai came the other day to Mr. Mendies' office for investigation, and he succeeded in revealing many secrets. He got many of the papers attested by the record-keeper. The record-keeper admitted that he was in the habit of spending ameen's fees before giving them to the ameens. The paper in which his admission was recorded lay on the table before the Subdivisional Officer. But he went out for a short time, and on his return could not find two sheets of paper signed by the record-keeper.

20. The *Sahachar*, of the 18th August, says that the writer often

The imprisonment of the female coolie
Khanta and miscarriages of justice in
Assam. hears of miscarriages of justice in Assam. The Judges that tried Webb who committed

outrage upon a coolie woman (which outrage caused her death), trampled upon justice by fining him only Rs. 100. At this Assam and with it the other parts of India trembled with fear, and the heart of the noblehearted Lord Ripon too trembled. In order to prevent such miscarriages of justice in future in Assam, Lord Ripon issued a resolution. After this the writer thought that oppressions would cease in Assam; but this hope was soon disappointed. Scarcely had Lord Ripon left India when oppression of coolies commenced again in Assam. Referring to the conduct of Mr. Arbuthnot in trying the Pinches case, the writer

JAVA MEDINI,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 18th, 1886.

says that Mr. Arbuthnot has not shown respect for justice. He should not have decided such an important case himself, but should have sent it to the Sessions. Mr. Arbuthnot has dismissed the case relying upon the statement of the accused. He again committed the female coolie Khanta for trial for instituting a false suit. Was not this gross injustice? Khanta was tried before the Deputy Commissioner. He tried the case *ex parte*. Pinches did not appear before him as complainant. Still Khanta was tried. Khanta has been convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Deputy Commissioner. The poor woman was violated. She has been also imprisoned. Was not great injustice done here? The whole country thinks that injustice has been done to Khanta. The Assam Government should, under these circumstances send up the case to the High Court. The Assam Government should know that such miscarriages of justice injure the country.

SAHACHAR.
Aug. 18th, 1886.

21. The same paper says that an Assam planter named Gibbons forged an agreement purporting to have been entered into by a coolie to save the usual allowance given to coolies at the time of renewal

of agreements. This forged agreement came to the notice of the Government Superintendent. This led to Gibbons' being sent up for trial at the Sessions. Gibbons admitted that he had frequently forged such agreements. Still the jurors acquitted him. What can be more unjust than this? The High Court, to which the case was referred by the Sessions Judge, has done justice by sentencing Gibbons to one year's imprisonment and by inflicting upon him a fine of Rs. 1,000. Considering the nature of the offence the punishment is rather light than heavy. But the writer is satisfied with the sentence that has been passed upon Gibbons. The Assam planters are almost never punished. But now respect has been shewn for justice, and an Assam planter has been punished. The *Englishman*, the advocate of the planters, has expressed sorrow because the High Court has not encouraged injustice.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 19th, 1886.

22. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 19th August, says that the Gibbons case proves how unwillingly coolies sign agreements. Gibbons used to forge

agreements purporting to have been entered into by coolies. The writer is glad that the High Court has sentenced Gibbons to one year's imprisonment and inflicted upon him a fine of Rs. 1,000. It is a dreadful thing that the system of forging agreements purporting to have been entered into by coolies prevails throughout Assam. Efforts should be made to bring many other planters like Gibbons to their senses.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Aug. 19th, 1886.

23. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 19th August, says that the sentence passed by the High Court upon the planter Gibbons, who had been pronounced innocent

by a European jury in Assam, clearly shows the character of the European jurors in that province, and the sort of justice administered there. Many Europeans, it is said, have become extremely dissatisfied with this sentence, because it is in their opinion unduly severe. But is it really so, considering that forgery is an offence for which Maharajah Nuncomar was executed, and which, under section 468 of the Indian Penal Code, is punishable with seven years' imprisonment?

SAMAYA,
Aug. 20th, 1886.

24. The *Samaya*, of the 20th August, hears that the Finance Com-

The Finance Committee and the Committee complains of the cost of the High High Court.

Court, and wants to substitute something like

a District Court in the place of its Original Side. Every Government has to incur a large amount of expense for the distribution of impartial justice among its subjects. But the arrangement for the administration of justice in British India is such that instead of costing anything it brings

a large surplus to the State. The High Court has existed for a long time. People are under the impression that it is the only bulwark against oppressions practised by the Government and by persons of influence. The writer has learnt from a careful enquiry that the income derived from the High Court in the year 1883-84 was Rs. 2,44,115-3-7, while its cost during the same year was Rs. 1,82,395-11-10: thus it yielded a surplus of Rs. 61,719-11-9.

25. The *Pratikár*, of the 20th August, in noticing the case of Mr. Quin, who was fined Rs. 20 only for killing a coolie at Jamalpore, says that the

The case of Mr. Quin. Magistrate who imposed such a small fine should be punished. Is there no one to punish the Government under which the distribution of such strange justice is possible?

PRATIKAR,
Aug. 20th, 1886.

26. The *Bhárat Básí*, of the 21st August, does not understand how the jury in Assam pronounced Mr. Gibbons

The Gibbons case. not guilty when he himself admitted forgery and was at pains to prove that it was largely practised in Assam. The Judges of the High Court have done well in punishing Gibbons. One year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 is not an adequate punishment for one who has committed forgery, especially for one who forged the name of poor coolies.

BHARAT BASI,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

27. The *Sanjivani*, of the 21st August, draws the attention of the pleaders in Assam who befriend the coolies to the section of Act III of 1884 which provides for the transfer of cases before hearing at the option of any party to the case. Mr. BezBarua of Jorehat wanted to get his case transferred, but his application for the transfer of his case has been rejected; but if the section of the Act above referred to had been pointed out to the Magistrate, the Magistrate could not have rejected the application for transfer.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

28. The same paper says that the forgery of coolie agreements is extensively practised in Assam. Does Government still think of ruining helpless coolies by

The Gibbons case. keeping the Coolie Act in force? The writer hopes that it will restore peace to the country by repealing the Act. If it makes good arrangements for the examination of agreements, many are sure to go to jail like Mr. Gibbons. There are men appointed by Government for the inspection of agreements; but there is no hope that they will do their duty properly.

SANJIVANI.

29. The *Bangabásí*, of the 21st August, thinks that the punishment inflicted on Gibbons is rather light. One year's imprisonment is a very light punishment

The Gibbons case. for forgery, which is rarely punished with less than seven years.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

30. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 23rd August, says that though Gibbons has been sentenced by the High Court to undergo one year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, and though the Judges who tried his case have expressed themselves in very strong terms regarding the grossness of his offence, Anglo-Indian newspapers are supporting him. Whenever an Englishmen commits any offence, many Anglo-Indians express sympathy for him and seek to prove his innocence by writing in his favour in newspapers, and by raising subscriptions, memorializing Government and obtaining biased decisions on his behalf. But forgery is not like the other offences of which Europeans are occasionally guilty. When Europeans shoot natives, kick them to death, or otherwise kill them, or when they ravish native females, the natives are not much surprised, though the action of Anglo-Indians in supporting the offenders doubtless casts a stain on the

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Aug. 23rd, 1886.

English character. The natives on such occasions feel that perhaps the offence, in the case of murders, was not committed deliberately, and that the English have not yet learnt to restrain their passions, and, in the case of outrages on females, that Europeans in the position of tea-planters who have to lead the life of an exile commit the offence in a fit of temporary insanity. But no gentleman can support the action of Gibbons, and by expressing sympathy with him Anglo-Indians are really committing a very odious act. Natives have not the least respect for the moral character of some among Anglo-Indians. The Gibbons case has disclosed certain important facts. It has disclosed the existence amongst tea-planters of men who are capable even of committing forgery and the fact that Anglo-Indians support all Europeans without judging whether or not these are guilty. It has also disclosed the further fact of which the authorities may now become aware that European jurors occasionally return an unjust verdict in the cases of European offenders. Fortunately the prosecutor in the Gibbons case was a European official, otherwise the attention of Government would not have probably been so powerfully directed to it. Natives will be re-assured to find that at length in one case against a European tea-planter of Assam justice has been done. The editor cannot, however, determine whether this case will be productive of beneficial or injurious results, because the punishment of a European offender in this country by a law court is usually followed by increased oppression by Europeans and more cases of miscarriage of justice.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Aug. 23rd, 1886.

The Original Side of the High
Court.

31. The *Navavibhákar Sádháraní*, of the 23rd August, says that the Original Side of the High Court has no civil jurisdiction over the mofussil. The small amount of criminal jurisdiction which it

has over the mofussil should be transferred to the Appellate Side, which possesses all civil and almost all criminal jurisdiction. In short, the Original Side has jurisdiction over Calcutta alone. The jurisdiction which the Original Side has over ships may be and should be transferred to the Appellate Side. The circumstances under which the Supreme Court was established no longer exist. Now the same laws are in force in every part of the country. The small differences which exist between laws in force in different parts of the country may be easily removed and should be removed. No laws are administered in the Original Side which are known to English barristers alone. There is no work which can be done by attorneys and not by pleaders. In the law examinations of the Calcutta University candidates are examined both in English and Indian law. Why should then barristers and attorneys alone be able to practise in the Original Side? There is no necessity for maintaining the Original Side which is the remnant of the old Supreme Court. The Original Side exists only for the inconvenience of people and for the benefit of barristers and attorneys. Government should remove that inconvenience by establishing a district court in Calcutta.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

Oppressions by planters and mis-
carriages of justice in Assam.

32. The same paper says that the English Government is as much injured by the oppressions of English non-officials as by the oppressions of English officials. For this reason the writer is so much pained at the oppressions committed by tea and indigo planters. The honesty and justice of the English Government are the foundations on which English dominion in India rests. Swords and bayonets only nominally help the English in maintaining their dominion. The high officials of India should remember this fact. Many Assam tea-planters commit

oppression upon coolies. So much oppression could not have been committed if the officials had directed their attention to the matter. On many occasions the Judges do not do justice, but encourage the oppressor and punish the oppressed. Such oppression has been committed upon Khanta Domni and her husband. Mr. Arbuthnot, the Assistant Commissioner, did not believe their statements. But on the other hand he believed every word of that incarnation of righteousness, Pinches. He is of opinion that no Englishman can violate a female coolie in the presence of other female coolies. In his opinion all tea-planters are incarnations of righteousness. Mr. Anderson, the Deputy Commissioner, has sentenced Khanta and her husband to rigorous imprisonment in the belief that they instituted a false case against Pinches out of malice against him. He too believed Pinches to be an incarnation of righteousness, and placed as implicit faith in the books produced by him as in the Bible. Mr. Anderson has believed the charge brought by Khanta and her husband to be false, because, she and her husband had made great delay in instituting the case, and because they had not instituted the case through the police. But the writer believes that the helpless coolie husband and wife did not seek the protection of the police, owing to fear of the planter and because they suspected that the police was on the side of the planters. Could they have obtained justice from Pinches' superior they would never have gone to court. Under these circumstances, any other Judges would have but believed the statements of the woman and her husband the more strongly. But Mr. Anderson disbelieved their statement and placed as implicit faith in the attendance book of the plantation which showed that Khanta was absent from the plantation on the day on which Pinches was said to have committed outrage upon her. The planter Gibbons has admitted that the practice of forging agreements, purporting to have been entered into by coolies, is prevalent in Assam. This is a fearful disclosure. Is not Assam under British rule?

33. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 23rd August, says that no other Government than the English Government in India makes a profit from the sale of justice. The rate of court-fees is heavy. Besides this, injustice is done in cases in which an Englishman and a native are opposite parties.

Failure of justice in a case between some inhabitants of Palamow and some English soldiers.

34. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 23rd August, learns from a correspondent of the *Lahore Tribune* that some European soldiers who had gone to Palamow, a place three miles distant from Lahore for hunting birds, began to shoot down the domestic peacocks of the villagers. Upon some zemindars protesting against this, a quarrel arose between the two parties. A fight ensued in which a zemindar fell down senseless, and died shortly afterwards. At the approach of the villagers the soldiers fled and informed the police that they had been grossly maltreated by the inhabitants of Palamow. No notice was taken of the murder committed by the soldiers. But 15 innocent inhabitants of Palamow have been punished with imprisonment and fine. The writer says that it appears that there is no hope of justice in cases in which a native and a European are opposite parties.

(d)—EDUCATION.

35. The *Sahachar*, of the 18th August, referring to the Viceroy's not sanctioning the establishment of the proposed veterinary school on the ground of want of funds, sarcastically says that this is the way to encourage technical education.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Aug. 23rd, 1886.

SOM PRAKASH,
Aug. 23rd, 1886.

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 18th, 1886.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 19th, 1886.

36. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 19th August, is sorry that the Lord Dufferin and the non-establishment of the proposed veterinary school. Viceroy has not sanctioned the establishment of the proposed veterinary school on the ground that the present is a time of retrenchments, though the Lieutenant-Governor strongly recommended the establishment of the school. The Lieutenant-Governor had said that the school would be maintained out of the provincial fund. But in reply to this the Viceroy has hinted that he desires to reduce the provincial allowance. Whenever any proposal calculated to benefit the country is proposed, the Viceroy refuses to sanction it on the ground of want of funds. But the waste of a large sum may be prevented by the abolition of the system of his residence in the hills. The more the writer sees of the Viceroy, the more clearly does His Excellency appear to be full of sweet words, but sinister intentions.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

37. The same paper says that trade, manufacture, and agriculture are the chief means of increasing the wealth of a country. But none of these three is in a prosperous condition in India. The methods employed in agriculture two thousand years ago still continue in India. With the spread of English education the native industries instead of improving are declining. Many persons are now convinced that something must be done to alter this state of things. But there is much difference between conviction and acting according to that conviction. This state of things cannot be altered in India because wealthy men here have no education, and educated men here have no wealth. As time and the help of Government were necessary for the spread of high education in this country, time and the help of Government will be necessary for the spread of technical education too. The Editor says that he has shown that Mr. Tawney's proposal for holding an Entrance examination about technical education is reasonable, but that no good result will be produced if no higher education is given in that subject. Technical education will not spread if for some time to come inducements are not held out to students by scholarships and by the guaranteeing of appointments. The writer has heard that both the Supreme and Bengal Governments are resolved to introduce technical education into the country. The establishment of scholarships for students obtaining technical education and providing them with posts will cost money. Is Government ready to spend that money? The Government of India has refused to sanction the establishment of the proposed veterinary school on the ground of want of funds. How then will Government meet those expenses? Government will take a very ill-advised step if it reduces the expenditure on high education for spreading technical education. People are under the impression that Government is hostile to high education. Though Government is repeatedly protesting that it will not interfere with high education, Government's acts are not removing the above impression from people's mind. If Government lays the axe at the root of high education, the little respect which natives still entertain for Government will vanish. If the loyalty of the people vanish, the English Government will have to retire from the country.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Aug. 19th, 1886

38. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 19th August, is glad to learn that Appointment of Examiners for the the Senate of the Calcutta University has University. recorded a resolution that, henceforth no one who is not connected with the Education Department will be appointed as an examiner. The writer however suggests that the rule thus laid down should be relaxed in favour of authors, scholars and others who are always engaged in literary pursuits.

39. The same paper asks in reference to the appointment of persons ^{Appointment of Moderators for the University.} who are all members of the Syndicate, as moderators, in the ensuing examinations of the University, whether there was no outsider competent enough for the office.

BHABAT MIEIR,
Aug. 19th, 1886.

40. The same paper directs the attention of the Managing Committee ^{The Bethune School and the Nava-jiban.} of the Bethune School to an article in a recent number of the *Navajivan*, (a leading Bengali Magazine), containing what is believed to be undeserved reflections on the moral character of the girls of that school, and points out that the Committee should consider whether it is not desirable to take steps to vindicate the character of the institution.

BHABAT MIEIR.

41. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette* of the 20th August, ^{Physical training.} says that the schools and colleges of Bengal do not give physical training to their students.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Aug. 20th, 1886.

The late Baboo Akshai Kumar Datta has left a legacy for the encouragement of physical training among Bengali youths. The writer requests Baboo Radhikaprasanna Mookerjee, the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, to encourage students to take to physical exercises and not to compel boys of tender age to study a large number of difficult books.

42. The *Samachar Chandriká*, of the 21st August, approves the list ^{Text Books for East Bengal.} of text books for East Bengal. But it cannot help condemning three books included

SAMACHAR CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

in the list. Namely the *Savasthy Siksha* of Dr. Bharat Chandra Banerjee which is full of worthless matter, *Svasthya Raksha* by the same author who has assumed the title of doctor without being entitled thereto. The book is unreadable and shows the bad taste of the writer. The third book is *Kalita Kalap* by Akrur Chandra Sen.

43. The *Sanjivani*, of the 21st August, expected that through the ^{The proposed Veterinary School.} exertions of Sir Rivers Thompson, Bengal would soon be blessed with a Veterinary School.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

But Lord Dufferin has placed obstacles in the way of the establishment of such a school. His Lordship has said that there is no money in the treasury for such a purpose. Government has no money for good works, but it has money for deposing Theebaw, for sending a mission to Thibet, for holding a Durbar at Rawul Pindi, for holding Camps of exercise, for retiring to the hills for the sake of pleasure, and for sending forth Boundary Commissions. It has no money for improving the breed of cattle, for encouraging agriculture and so forth. Lord Dufferin will leave a great name behind him. India will be ruined if the number of such Viceroys increase.

44. The same paper says that Messrs. Tawney and Gough and ^{The Moderators of the Calcutta University.} Drs. Gurudas Banerji and Mahendralal Sircar have been appointed moderators of the Calcutta University. These moderators are not in a position to understand the questions set in the examinations. This is the reason why moderators can do no good. The moderators are all well known men of excellent education. But to understand the subjects studied for higher examinations the moderators should again study them carefully. They are liable to forget what they studied in their college life. Those should not be appointed moderators who do not study these subjects constantly.

SANJIVANI.

45. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 22nd August, says that, unless ^{Technical education.} Government takes upon itself the charge of giving technical education to the people, it will produce no good result at an early date. Technical schools should be opened in every division, and even in every district. The services

DACCA PRAKASH,
Aug. 22nd, 1886.

have become overcrowded in this country. Technical education has therefore become absolutely necessary; and if Lord Dufferin can make arrangements for giving that education, he will have done a great service, but if he does so at the sacrifice of high education, he will do more harm than good. In the Resolution, Government says that no attempt will at present be made for giving agricultural and commercial education. But Government should pay special attention to these things. The natives do nothing of their own accord, and they have no means of doing anything.

NAVABHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Aug. 23rd, 1886.

46. The *Navabhbákar Sádhárani*, of the 23rd August, says that Government will injure the country if it applies the money spent upon high education

to the introduction of technical education. The writer sees that want of money will be a source of great mischief. A veterinary school and an agricultural school could not be established for want of money. The writer is aware of the great value of technical education. But it cannot rejoice at the prospect of the introduction of technical education when it considers that the money now spent upon high education will be applied to the introduction of technical education. If, as is now contemplated to do, technical education is introduced into middle class schools, arrangements will have to be made for training teachers, and for allowing them higher salaries. But the writer cannot expect that satisfactory arrangements will be made for the spread of technical education when Government will not spend sufficient money.

47. The same paper is of opinion that the majority of good books

The list of text-books prepared for have been included in the list of text-books the Dacca Circle. prepared for the Dacca Circle. It is difficult to satisfy all good writers at the same time. The writer admits that some deserving authors have to suffer injustice from time to time.

48. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 23rd August, says that the Viceroy

Government and technical education has published a resolution pointing out the necessity for encouraging technical education.

But when recently the Government of Bengal proposed the establishment of a veterinary school, the Government pleaded want of funds. The writer is afraid that Government is not sincere in its advocacy of technical education. It simply wants to discourage high education.

49. The same paper in noticing the announcement made so long

after the publication of the results of the

The Calcutta University. B. A. examination that, a student from the

Free Church Institution has passed the B. A. examination, says that the Registrarship of the Calcutta University should be separated from the Principalship of the Presidency College, and that there should be a separate University for the North-Western Provinces.

50. The same paper says that the natives have, through the favour

Local Self-Government and technical schools. of Lord Ripon, obtained the right of Self-Government. The Municipalities and Local

Boards can do much if they like to encourage education, and if they work harmoniously, they can establish technical schools, to which Government may also afford grant-in-aid.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

BEHAR MIHIR
Aug. 19th, 1886.

51. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 19th August, says that Self-Government is not unknown in Bengal. It was in existence in this country under the Hindus and the Mussulmans, when the village panchayets preserved the peace of villages, adjudicated on petty village disputes, and managed many other

village affairs. There is abundant proof that Bengalis in those days, showed a remarkable capacity for Self-Government. Under the Mahomedans the zemindars were entrusted with the duty of preserving the peace, and the village punchayets possessed large powers in this respect. And yet the latter did not, like the present police, oppress the villagers. It is true that in those days life and property were not so secure as at present, but for that the higher officials and not the rural bodies were responsible. The capacity for Self-Government possessed by Bengalis in those days has disappeared under English rule owing to the fact that, the British Government in its eagerness to retain all authority in its own hands, and to provide employment to Europeans has deprived them of all power and responsibility. The proposal to confer the boon of Self-Government upon Bengalis is being deprecated by Anglo-Indian journalists who hold that Bengalis have not become fit for it. The writer does not say that these have become perfectly fit for the privilege, but that the Bengali race which at one time showed so remarkable a capacity for Self-Government may, if it is again given the opportunity, show itself able in time to do justice to the powers which Government is about to confer upon it. It is worthy of remark that in connection with the introduction of Self-Government among the people, magisterial officers who are able and efficient are confident as to the success of the scheme, while those that lack ability and efficiency are found to predict its failure. The enthusiasm displayed by the people in electing members for the Local Boards has, however, made the writer more hopeful than ever.

52. The *Navavibhákar Sádhárani*, of the 23rd August, says that

The Self-Government Boards and the construction of public works.

from the rules made about the construction of public works by Self-Government Boards it would appear that all real power has been left in the hands of the Commissioners of Divisions. The Boards will have to act according to the direction of the Commissioners. Such is Self-Government in Bengal.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Aug. 23rd, 1886.

SOM PRakash,
Aug. 23rd, 1886.

53. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 23rd August, says that though the number of mad dogs and jackals has so increased in the Rajpore Municipality, that parents are uneasy if their children go out of their houses, the Municipality is indifferent to the matter.

The Rajpore Municipality's intolerance of hostile criticism, and the fear of jackals in the Municipal jurisdiction.

If anybody says anything against the Commissioners, they think that it has become a habit with people to blame the municipality, and so they do not attend to the complaints made by them. Even if the Commissioners resolve to do anything, they determine not to do that thing if anybody advises them to do it.

54. The same paper says that the seed sown by Lord Ripon is now going to sprout forth into a tree. It has

Self-Government in Bengal.

now become indispensable to confer the right of Self-Government upon natives. Now the eyes of Indians have been opened. At present no native from Maharaja Jotindramohun Tagore to a cultivator will consent to silently bear oppression. Natives are no longer alarmed by the frowns of Englishmen. They have now understood what their interests are. Lord Ripon himself said that Self-Government would not be at first successful in all parts of this country. But from this it does not appear that all Indians are not fit for Self-Government.

SO PRakash.

(J)—*Questions affecting the land.*

55. The *Nava Medini*, of the 14th August, says that the system of

The zemindari of Kultikri.

bringing the properties of minors under the management of Government is an excellent system. It saves many estates from ruin. It is a noble desire for doing

NAVA MEDINI,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

good, that has prompted the introduction of this system. Mr. Harrison, when Magistrate of Midnapore, saved many estates by bringing them directly under the management of Government. Mr. Lewis has done well in placing the estate of the Kultikri family under the management of the Court of Wards. Under this management, the estate will be able to pay off all its liabilities.

(h)—General.

NAVA MEDINI.
Aug. 14th, 1886.

Lord Dufferin and residence in the hills.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

56. The *Nava Medini*, of the 14th August, hears a rumour that Lord Dufferin is opposed to the practice of residence in the hills. The writer hopes that His Lordship will soon abolish the practice.

57. The *Sulabh Samáchár*, of the 14th August, says that a memorial was presented to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the removal of prostitutes and grogshops from the vicinity of schools and colleges in Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor has told the memorialists that the law as it stands at the present moment is sufficient for the purpose. The writer is sorry that His Honour not realize the urgency of the case.

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 18th, 1886.

The Anglo-Indian system of administration.

58. The *Sahachar*, of the 18th August, says that the Anglo-Indian system of administration is not in accordance with approved principles. That administration will not be blameless so long as it does not cease to make distinctions between natives and Europeans. Indians see that an impartial policy is followed not in England alone, but in all British dominions except India. Indians cannot but be dissatisfied at this. A policy which results in the dissatisfaction of 250 millions of people cannot be a good policy. Those men who recommend the adoption of a policy of partiality in the administration of India are selfish. The counsels of such selfish men should not be heeded; but the counsels of such men are the most valued in India. So long as the present system of administration continues in India, Indians will have to suffer. But this system of administration is more injurious to the Government than to the people. For this reason the writer has always warned the English officials. In administering justice the officials should be strictly just. But all officials do not dispense justice in that spirit. There is no want of such unjust Judges. Mr. Currie of Cuttack is a living example of such an unjust Judge. Had any official done such injustice as Mr. Currie has done to the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan in any other English dominion than India, he would have been severely punished.

SAHACHAR.

59. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin has gravely proclaimed the non-infliction of any punishment on Colonel Hooper, the late Provost Marshal at Mandalay, but has let him off with a slight reprimand. The Anglo-Indians may be satisfied with such conduct, but the writer is not. The writer believes that the State is greatly injured if adequate punishments are not inflicted for such heinous offences. The writer is really surprised at the Viceroy's decision. He will be still more surprised if this decision does not make people lose their faith in British justice. Lord Dufferin has expressed dissatisfaction with Colonel Hooper's conduct. Why has His Excellency then trampled upon justice? If it had been settled that justice would be disregarded in this matter, why was so much noise made over it? By this act natives have not been so much injured as British glory. Some respect would have been shown for justice even if Colonel Hooper had been dismissed the service.

60. The same paper says that it is glad that the planter Gibbons has been punished for forging an agreement purporting to have been entered into by a coolie. The writer will be still more glad if other planters learn a lesson from his punishment. The writer suspects that many planters forge agreements like Gibbons. Another deceitful practice of the planters has come to the knowledge of Government. By making coolies enter into an agreement for serving for 1,095 days instead of for three years, the planters compel them to work for more than three years. As coolies can be made to work for only six days in the week they are compelled to serve for more than three years for having entered into an agreement for that term reckoned in days. The Bengal Government has directed officials to see that agreements for terms reckoned in days may not be made. Such oppressions are being committed in spite of the Coolie Emigration Act. But Sir Rivers Thompson has said in the resolution issued by him this year on the report about coolie emigration that, the Act should be repealed after the work of coolie emigration has been watched for some time longer. If the Act is repealed, the coolies will be undone.

61. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 18th August, says that an impression is gaining ground in India that the more a ruler is prone to oppression the greater chance has he of rising in position. The conferring of the title of G. C. S.I. on Mr. Grant Duff, the Governor of Madras, proves the correctness of the impression. People have not yet forgotten the agitation over the Salem affair, and yet Mr. Grant Duff has got the G. C. S. I. title of England is governed by public opinion. She should not trample on public opinion. That would not look well in her.

62. The *Surabhi* and *Patáká*, of the 19th August, says that even the imposition of the income-tax has not enabled Government to meet its expenses. It will borrow one crore and twenty lakhs of rupees. The foreign policy of the present Government has prepared the way for the ruin of India.

63. The same paper, referring to Government's attempt by advancing the plea of limitation, to get rid of several debts to contractors who had supplied provisions at the time of the Afghan war and the money due by whom Government has not yet paid on various pretexts, says that it cannot sufficiently condemn such a course on the part of Government.

64. The same paper is not satisfied with the light punishment which has been inflicted upon Colonel Hooper the late Provost Marshal at Mandalay. But the writer is very glad that Government has admitted Colonel Hooper's guilt.

65. A correspondent of the same paper says that the religion of the Hindus is being destroyed by the use of salt and sugar. If a real Hindu comes to know where the salt he uses comes from, and how it is refined, he will never feel inclined to touch it. Salt and sugar are refined with the coals of the bones of animals, including cows and pigs. The Hindus can suffer everything, but not the loss of their religion. Had Hindus been aware of the above fact, they would have raised a great outcry. But the Mlechhas are destroying the religion of Hindus, and making profit by taking advantage of the latter's ignorance of this fact.

Deceits practised by the planters upon coolies, and the Coolie Emigration Act.

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 18th, 1886.

Mr. Grant Duff.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Aug. 18th, 1886.

The foreign policy of Government and incurring of debts.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 19th, 1886

Government and some contractors who supplied provisions at the time of the Afghan war.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

war and the money due by whom Government has not yet paid on various pretexts, says that it cannot sufficiently condemn such a course on the part of Government.

The light punishment inflicted upon Colonel Hooper.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

the writer is very glad that Government has admitted Colonel Hooper's guilt.

The Manchester salt, and the destruction of the religion of Hindus and Mussulmans.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

it is refined, he will never feel inclined to touch it. Salt and sugar are refined with the coals of the bones of animals, including cows and pigs. The Hindus can suffer everything, but not the loss of their religion. Had Hindus been aware of the above fact, they would have raised a great outcry. But the Mlechhas are destroying the religion of Hindus, and making profit by taking advantage of the latter's ignorance of this fact.

Government should remember that the Mutiny of 1857 was due to the Hindus' fear of the loss of their religion. The Manchester salt is destroying the religion, both of Hindus and Mussulmans.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Aug 19th, 1886.

66. The *Bharat Mihir*, of the 19th August, says in reference to the Government Resolution on the trial of Colonel Hooper, that though all the charges

brought against Colonel Hooper were fully proved, the Viceroy has let him off with only an official reprimand and a warning for the future. When Lord Dufferin has done such justice, how could one blame the Deputy Commissioners of Assam?

BHARAT MIHIR

67. The same paper disapproves of the attempts of certain writers in the native press to throw ridicule upon the promoters of political agitation in this country.

67. The same paper disapproves of the attempts of certain writers in the native press to throw ridicule upon the promoters of political agitation in this country. The people of this country legitimately claim many rights which Government is still withholding from them. When the whole of India learns to make a combined agitation for the purpose of obtaining such rights, Government will not venture to withhold these from natives much longer. Political agitation always produces good results.

BHERI,
Aug. 20th, 1886.

68. The *Bheri*, of the 20th August, says that the native newspapers are anxious only for their profit, and they want to increase the number of their subscribers.

They have forgotten that the object of a newspaper should be to improve the moral tone of the people, but instead of doing that the native papers encourage the wicked. They vilify Government before those who are already displeased with it. Is it for the benefit of these that people shudder at the idea of the reimposition of the Press Act? But if the rulers can save the people from the hands of these friends history will speak highly of their moral courage. The newspapers have become so anxious for profit that they do not hesitate to publish advertisements for the sale of wine, and of obscene books. They also publish advertisements about performances to be given by prostitute actresses.

BHERI.

69. The same paper says that the Government cannot help making a new law for preventing the adulteration of ghee. The writer hears

that the Lieutenant-Governor has sent a draft Bill on the subject to the Viceroy. The adulteration not only of ghee but of all articles of food should be put a stop to.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 20th, 1886.

70. The *Samaya*, of the 20th August, says that the more the British Government is becoming stable in the country, the wider is becoming the gulf

between the natives and Europeans. Formerly the English were not in the habit of oppressing natives. There was a good understanding between the two sections of the community. The Europeans who are gradually becoming more powerful now look down upon the natives, while the natives, who have advanced in education and intelligence, feel the difference rather keenly. The murder of natives and the violation of their women by Europeans have become the order of the day. The brutality practised by Europeans is bringing disgrace on English rule. The brutes very rarely receive adequate punishment. Some are punished with nominal fines; others are discharged without any punishment. Little value is attached to the lives of natives and to the chastity of their females. In the case of Khanto Domni there has been miscarriage of justice. She and her husband received no timely help.

71. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 21st August, bears that Simla will be made the Capital of India. The writer thinks that India does not require a Capital at all. The Viceroy need not come to India. At Simla he beguiles his time in lawn tennis and badminton, and little amusements. At Calcutta he has often to receive visitors and others, but at Simla he is as free as mountain air. He can do in London what he does at Simla. Famines and floods have become rather frequent during the last twelve years. But, with the exception of Lord Northbrook, no one has left Simla to help the needy. European murderers of natives have been often discharged owing to the partiality of the Judges, but no Viceroy, with the exception of Lord Ripon, has said a word about the matter. All this indifference on the part of Government is to be attributed principally to its residence far away in the hills. Puppets with a pay of Rs. 2,50,000 need not be sent out from England. The Viceroy can enjoy his salary in England. It will produce one good effect at least. The practice of residence in the hills will be abolished. The English are becoming more and more ease-loving and worthless. Love of ease ruined Carthage, Greece, and Rome. It will ruin England too. But Government at present has no money for the foundation of another Capital, and so it will have to live at Calcutta for some time more.

BHARAT BASI,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

The Capital of India.

72. The same paper is sorry that Mr. Ilbert is going away. The

Mr. Ilbert. number of Englishmen friendly to natives is very small. That small number again is gradually diminishing. Mr. Ilbert is going away. Dr. Hunter will go away in a short time. Many think that Lord Dufferin would by this time have reimposed the Press Act but for the presence of these two gentlemen in the Council.

BHARAT BASI.

73. The same paper condemns the action of Lord Dufferin in shrinking from inflicting any punishment on Colonel Hooper, and asks if no punishment was to be inflicted, why was such a lengthy resolution recorded?

Colonel Hooper and Lord Dufferin. 74. The *Bangabāsi*, of the 21st August, says that the love of its Government by force.

BHARAT BASI.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

Government never pay any attention to this source of future trouble. The English are partial and onesided whenever there is the least trace of English interest.

Government is determined not to allow any one except civilians to have charge of the districts and divisions. But, says the writer, no other appointments should be given to civilians. The Deputy Magistrates can do all the duties of civilians, and that on a much smaller pay. There are in Bengal 287 Deputy Magistrates whose aggregate pay is Rs. 97,850, while the aggregate pay of 250 civilians is Rs. 3,73,000, and the aggregate of their pay and allowances comes up to Rs. 4,12,000. With the money given to a civilian, Government can entertain the services of four Deputy Magistrates. But one civilian cannot do the work of four Deputy Magistrates. The writer therefore thinks that out of the total number of civilians in Bengal seven Commissioners and 72 Magistrates and Joint-Magistrates only should be entertained, and the rest discharged, their places being given to Deputy Magistrates. This will result in a saving of 75 per cent. of the pay of the civilians.

In the Forest Department there are 13 English officers getting Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,000 each. There is no necessity for entertaining the services of these men. The natives can do the work of the Forest Department at a very small cost.

There are four English officers on Rs. 600 to Rs. 2,000 in the Customs Department, and a large number of Englishmen and Eurasians in the Detective branch. The natives are doing excellent service in the Police Department. Can they not become excellent detective officers in the Customs Department? The appointment of natives to this department will reduce the cost of the departmental administration.

There is large scope for the appointment of natives in the Opium Department too. When they are doing good service in the Excise Department, why are they to be excluded from the Opium Department? Government should take these proposals of the Editor into its serious consideration, for they will result in the good of the Empire. It does not look well to follow an unrighteous path for the benefit of Englishmen alone.

75. The same paper says that India is getting greatly impoverished under English rule in spite of the statement

constantly made by Englishmen and Eurasians

of all classes that the wealth of India is increasing. Some of the Anglo-Indians consider the taxation in India to be very light. They brand those who complain of impoverishment with disloyalty and ingratitude. They want to say with Dr. Hunter that the taxation is lighter now than during the reign of Aurungzebe who used to realize a revenue of 80 crores of rupees while the revenue at the present moment is only 70 to 75 crores. They say that much of this revenue of Rs. 70 to 75 crores again is not derived from taxes. The income derived from Railways, the Post Office, and the monopoly of opium should not be considered as taxes. They show that the taxes in India do not amount to more than Rs. 30,00,00,000. These men are not disposed to find any fault with the system of administration.

The writer is not prepared to admit that the income derived from Railways and productive Public Works is not paid by natives. Again the natives get no benefit from the increase of wealth caused by the extension of Railways, because all the highly paid railway officers are Englishmen.

The writer thinks that with the exception of the opium revenue all the other revenues of Government are paid by the natives. Those who refer to heavy taxation during the Mahomedan period forget the fact that in those days the entire revenue was spent in India, and not sent away to a foreign country as at present.

Those who say that India is lightly taxed in comparison with England are wrong. The natives of India pay three times as much as the people of England. If the average income of each individual had been Rs. 200 instead of Rs. 20, the natives could easily have paid as much as Englishmen. The natives have to pay the taxes by depriving themselves and their families of some of the barest necessities of life. It is a matter of great regret that Government is imposing taxes after taxes without understanding the real condition of the people. The revenue of India amounted to Rs. 9,00,00,000 at the time of the permanent settlement. It amounted to Rs. 28,00,00,000 during the administration of Lord Dalhousie. Annexations have ceased since his time. Yet the taxation is ever on the increase. The average increase of taxation every year from the time of Lord Dalhousie amounts to Rs. 150,00,000.

76. The same paper does not understand how the past services of a man can entitle him to exemption from punishment for crimes. Is the man who has done good service to Government to receive no punishment for committing murder? In that case, wealthy men who have lent money to Government must be regarded as having placed it under a great obligation. The *Pioneer* would say that those who lent money got interest and there was no further

obligation. And so Colonel Hooper received his pay for his service and there the matter ended. All that he has done over and above his duties has been made known to the world by Mr. Moylan. It is surprising that Mr. Moylan has not yet been hauled up before the court and made to stand side by side with Mr. Knight. The writer does not understand what services of Colonel Hooper entitle him to an exemption from punishment. If simply the discharging of the duties of one's office places others under an obligation, Government is greatly obliged to all Government servants and security holders, and should grant them exemption. The writer hopes that either Bhai Pratab Chandra Mozumdar or the correspondent of the *Indian Spectator*, who advocates the policy of Lord Dufferin, will explain these things for the benefit of the world.

77. The same paper asks both Hindus and Mahomedans to apply to Government for legislation to prevent the adulteration of ghee.

The adulteration of ghee.

Government should not have remained silent for so long a time. The question of lard kindled one day the fire of rebellion in India. Bengalis are loyal. They can never think of such a thing as rebellion. They simply make their grievances known to their rulers. The adulteration of ghee will interfere with the purity of the caste system of the Hindus, and with the religious beliefs of both Hindus and Mahomedans. Lord Dufferin should remember the promise made by Her Gracious Majesty to uphold the religions of India.

BANGABANI,
Aug 21st, 1886.

78. The *Sanjivani*, of the 21st August, says that Government wants a loan of Rs. 1,20,00,000. The proceeds of the income-tax are not sufficient for the purpose of

The new loan.
supplying the wants of Government. It was in an evil hour that Lord Dufferin set his foot in India. He is in the habit of threatening neighbours with war, of incurring debts, of imposing taxes, but he cannot reduce his own fat pay for making the two ends of the balance sheet meet. Lord Ripon reduced taxes, and yet paid off a portion of old debts, while Lord Dufferin is obliged to incur debts even after imposing the income-tax. The Government of India, eager for war, fears to spend a single pice for the benefit of India.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

79. The same paper publishes a letter from its Damukdea correspondent to the following effect:—The five women Oppression practised on coolies. who were brought to Damukdea on the pretext of enabling them to bathe in the Ganges have fled away. Nobody knows where they have gone to. The man who plunged into the river to escape from going to Assam is still in the hospital, and will be sent to Assam after recovery. Two gangs of coolies are being sent to Assam every day *via* Damukdea. These coolies are so vigilantly watched that nobody can give them even a drop of water without the permission of the coolie agents. On Wednesday the writer saw a gang, consisting of nine young women and two men. Three of these women had children in their arms. The children were crying for hunger. Their mothers had no food to give to them.

The editor thinks that Government should try its best to punish those who brought the five women to Damukdea on the pretext of enabling them to bathe in the Ganges. Is Damukdea not within the British Empire? Was there no police there to punish those who deceived the five women? Should not Government punish the police officer who told the correspondent that he had no right to interfere with the coolie agents? Will not Government try to save the man who plunged into the river to escape the hard life of a coolie? The editor cannot remain silent with these things happening before his eyes.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

80. The same paper says that a coolie agent sent two Rajputs to Assam as coolie sirdars. The Rajputs thought that they had got good appointments, which would enable them to make money in a short time. But on arriving at the garden they found that they were no better than coolies, and that they would have to work as hard as ordinary coolies. They then realised their real condition, and understood the machinations of the coolie agents. They were thus chafing under a sense of degradation when they found their old mother brought in as a coolie. The Rajputs could not tolerate the idea that their mother, a Rajput lady, was to become a coolie. They left the garden for Debrugarh to inform the Deputy Commissioner of their condition. The planter, Mr. Robinson, pursued them and found them in a small hut. Preparations were made to take them back to the garden. They stood up with axes in their hands, and vowed to kill any one who would come before them. Mr. Robinson shot at them. One of them ran after him and threw the axe at him. He sank back. This saved his life, but the fingers of his hand were cut off. People came from all directions and arrested the Rajputs. They are now in custody.

These events clearly prove that terrible oppressions are being practised in Assam.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Aug. 22nd, 1886.

81. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 22nd August, says that Government is indifferent to those matters in which it has no interest, and it can ruin the country for those things in which it has some interest. Both these policies are fraught with danger. The writer is loyal to the British Government, and so it often writes severely about its actions. The Viceroys are not expected to know the real condition of the country. They are to be helped in their work by Local Governments. Lord Dufferin passed the Tenancy Act in the face of a strong public opinion against that measure. This has ruined the zemindars. The ryots in Munshigunge have risen against their landlords and killed five or six men, and yet Government has not come to its senses. It should have settled the rent rolls by appointing special Collectors at the time of introducing the Act, but it has not done that. If the spirit of rebellion spreads Government will not be able easily to check it.

The native papers have repeatedly pointed out that the service of notices and certificates will be better done by post than by peons, but Government does not pay any attention to it. Government is sending upon various pretexts the wealth of this country to England and thereby impoverishing it. The Arms Act is making the natives incapable of self-defence. If any powerful nation invades India, Government will receive no help from the 250 millions of native population.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Aug. 23rd, 1886.

The non-infliction of any punishment
upon Colonel Hooper.

82. The *Navavibhákar Sádháraní*, of the 23rd August, says that though Colonel Hooper has been found guilty of having perpetrated inhuman cruelties at Mandalay, and though the Viceroy has declared that he deserved to be dismissed for his offence, he has been let off with a slight reprimand. In any other country Colonel Hooper would have been severely punished for his offence. The insignificant pleas which Colonel Hooper advanced for concealing his guilt show great want of courage which a soldier ought to possess.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Aug. 23rd, 1886.

Lord Dufferin.

83. The *Sár Suahánidhi*, of the 23rd August, says that Lord Dufferin set his foot in India in an unlucky moment. Under Lord Ripon peace reigned in the Empire, and the debts of Governments were diminishing; but under Lord Dufferin, who is quarrelsome, the debts are increasing. He has refused to sanction the establishment of the proposed Veterinary School

on the ground of want of funds. The proceeds of the tax which was imposed for the relief of famines have been wasted by him upon other objects. Such waste of money will go on increasing under Lord Dufferin.

84. The *Som Prakash*, of the 23rd August, says that it is as much the duty of the English Government to prevent the contracting of debts as to protect the people.

Waste of money by Government. Government incurs debts on account of undue expenditure. The Government of India is wasting money in many matters. Government wasted money upon the Egyptian and Afghan wars, upon the occupation of Burmah, upon the Thibet Mission, upon the Rawalpindee Durbar. It also wastes money for employing Englishmen on high salaries instead of natives on lower salaries, and for its residence in the hills. Government is going to borrow one crore and twenty lakhs of rupees. From the acts of Government it does not appear that its financial difficulty will be ever at an end. Government has been compelled to borrow money this year for the occupation of Burmah. Next year it will have to borrow money for a war with Afghanistan. This year Government has been obliged to borrow money on account of its efforts to occupy Thibet. Next year it will have to borrow money for a war with Thibet. This year Government has become dissatisfied with Bengalis. Next year Government will have to employ English officers in place of Bengali officers on higher salaries. Thus the debts of Government will go on increasing. The annexation policy of Government is a cause of its borrowing money. The writer entreats Government to become economical.

85. The same paper is grateful to Lord Dufferin for saying that Lord Dufferin and the atrocities committed by Colonel Hooper deserves to be dismissed for the cruelties perpetrated by him in Burmah.

Lord Dufferin is teaching humanity to the Christian soldiers of India, from among whose ranks the nobleness and humanity found in the English soldiers of old times have disappeared. Lord Lytton would probably have taken no notice of such cruelties as have been perpetrated by Colonel Hooper. The writer has obtained a proof of the fact that English manhood has not disappeared under Lord Dufferin's Government. This defence of humanity will be the most memorable act of Lord Dufferin in India.

SOM PRAKASH,
Aug. 23rd, 1886.

SOM PRAKASH.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

86. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 19th August, says that, thanks to the Oppression by tea-planters.

Coolie Law, Assam has become a scene of anarchy. It is, as far as possible, a one-sided law, in all respects favourable to the tea-planters and adverse to the coolies. Armed with the authority of this one-sided and inequitable law, the tea-planters are doing just as they please. Still there would have been no room for comment if the provisions of the law, however inequitable a measure it may be, had been fully carried out. But the law has become a dead letter, and the tea-planters have made Assam a land of anarchy. Their agents are decoying by means of false representations ignorant men and women into the plantations. The writer is sure that 63 out of 64 coolies who go to Assam do not understand the meaning of the agreements they enter into. A piece of new cloth or a polished tin cup and travelling expenses paid in advance are sufficient to make them affix their marks on a sheet of blank paper, in which the recruiters subsequently enter as many words as they like. Abundant proof has been obtained that fearful oppression is practised in coolie depôts. A recent trial in the Alipore Court resulted in the conviction and imprisonment of a coolie recruiter. The obtaining of false agreements from coolies has not yet been put a stop to. For some days after the signing of the agreements, and indeed until they reach the tea-gardens in Assam, the coolies

BHARAT MIHIR,
Aug. 19th, 1886.

are treated with kindness. But once there, their eyes are opened to the true state of things, and excessively hard work soon reduces them to skeleton. They are unable to complete their daily appointed task, and their wages are deducted in consequence. They have to pay for food supplied them by the tea-planters, who charge for it at an exorbitant rate, thus making it impossible for them to pay off their debts to their masters. They are almost daily flogged. Cases of rupture of the spleen and violation of chastity are not infrequent. In no other country does there exist such dreadful oppression. Who will believe that under a Government which abolished slavery, that evil still exists in an aggravated form? Will not this anarchy end? Yes, it will, if natives be but men. Government will do nothing, because Government will never give up its policy of supporting Europeans. The coolie law will not be repealed, because if that were done the interests of Europeans would suffer. Nor will Government put down the highhandedness of judicial officers in Assam, because if it does that many European officials will have to be deprived of their bread. Let an association be established for the purpose of checking the oppressions on coolies.

PRATIKAR,
Aug. 20th, 1886.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Aug. 24th, 1886.

87. In noticing the appointment of Mr. Andrew Scoble as Law Member The Law Member of the Viceregal of the Viceregal Council in the place of Council.

Mr. Ilbert, the *Pratikár*, of the 20th August, asks, whether the proposal made by the *Indian Mirror* for the appointment of a native to the post deserves simply to be laughed at.

88. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 24th August, says that

The Inland Emigration Act. news of oppressions practised on coolies is being received very frequently. There is no

reason to say that these stories of oppression are altogether false. The writer is of opinion that the Inland Emigration Act has become an engine of oppression in the hands of European planters. The object of Government in passing the Act was good. The cultivation of tea in Assam is likely to increase the wealth of the country and give occupation to a very large number of labourers. The writer is convinced that the object of Government was more to help the coolies than the planters. The cost of taking a coolie to Assam is nearly Rs. 100. But there if he refuses to work, the Rs. 100 go for nothing. If all the coolies refuse to work in a country where free labour is not available, the planter is ruined. Those who travel constantly by rail must have been struck at the large number of coolies who migrate of their own accord from Bengal, Behar, and the North-Western Provinces to Assam, and live comfortably by working in tea gardens. Under such circumstances, it is not well for patriots to injure the planters or their gardens. The condition of the country has materially changed since the passing of the Act. Assam was then a very distant country, but it is not so distant now. The Act now defeats its own object. People can now go to Assam very easily by rail and by steamer at a moderate cost. Hundreds of thousands of coolies are working in the manufactories in and about Calcutta. They have come from various distant parts of the Empire. They require no law to protect them. There is no oppression, and no deception practised, and no want of labourers. Why, then, do the coolies refuse to go to the tea gardens in Assam? This matter should occupy the serious attention of Government. The writer is of opinion that the Inland Emigration Act is the cause of the unwillingness of the coolies to proceed to the gardens in Assam. While they gladly go to railway and other works in the same country, why, then, do they fear to go to tea gardens? Distance is no consideration with them, for they readily go even to more distant countries. They even went to Assam, to work in the mines of Makum, and in the railway from Debrugarh to Sadi. The railway company appointed as sirdars Balai Dangar and others,

inhabitants of Tapasvigram, about three miles from Raniganj. They at first wanted to see the country. The company took them to Dibrugarh. On their return they certified that the country was good, and immediately men flocked to that part of the country, and the company was not in want of labourers.

89. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 24th August, is sincerely sorry at the retirement of Mr. Ilbert from India in these evil days for this country. But it is glad that Mr. Ilbert has been promoted to a higher office.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Aug. 24th, 1886.

Mr. Ilbert.

90. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 18th August, is very sorry to hear that the Government is desirous of interfering with the independence of Cashmere.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Aug. 18th, 1886.

is a rule that Englishmen will not be allowed to purchase land in a Native State; but the English are pressing the Maharajah of Cashmere to permit Englishmen to settle in his State, and to agree to the stationing of a body of English troops in it. The English will not be able to resist the temptation of occupying Cashmere which is regarded as a portion of paradise on earth. The writer is afraid that the prophecy of Ranajit Sing will be fulfilled.

91. The *Pratikár*, of the 20th August, says that Government wants to plant a permanent English colony in Cashmere. The Maharajah has not as yet

agreed to the proposal. The people are living in a state of alarm under the administration of Lord Dufferin. No one knows what more he will do.

PRATIKAR,
Aug. 20th, 1886.

92. The *Samaya*, of the 20th August, says that an English colony will be planted in Cashmere. The English are not in the habit of giving up their projects.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 20th, 1886.

Of the proposals made by Lord Dufferin, two have been carried into effect. A Resident has been stationed in Cashmere and an English colony will be planted. The proposal for the establishment of military stations in the Gilgit Pass only remains to be carried into effect. When that is done, instead of being called the paradise on earth, Cashmere will become a veritable hell on it.

(V).—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

93. The *Paridarshak*, of the 14th August, says that water has risen so high in Habiganj that the people have been obliged to live in boats. The sub-divisional court is indeed not under water, but water has risen to the level of the verandah of the court. The inundations have destroyed the *aus* crop. The floods are the highest in Sunanganj.

PARIDARSHAK,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

94. A correspondent of the same paper says that there is a Bhaga The Bhaga at Chandkhai in Hetun. or water passage at Chandkhai in Sylhet ganj. near Hetimganj. The water of the Surma river rushes through the Bhaga and destroys the crops of about 15 pergunnahs. The writer thinks that Government should close the water passage and save these pergunnahs from utter ruin.

PARIDARSHAK.

95. The *Sárasvat Patra*, of the 21st August, says that the oldest man living in East Bengal does not remember having seen a terrible inundation like the one that is passing over the country at the present moment. There was such an inundation in 1194B.S., and it ended in a great famine. An inundation as terrible as that has occurred after a century, and it is sure to be followed by a famine. Government should be prepared from this time to save the people of Bengal.

SÁRASVAT PATRA,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

Inundations in East Bengal.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Aug. 22nd, 1886.

96. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 22nd August, says that the flood water has risen to an unprecedentedly high level. Some portions of the city of Dacca have been submerged. The waters have invaded the courtyard of the house of Nawab Khawja Abdul Gunny. But the condition of the interior of the district, the level of which is lower than that of the city, is appalling. In many villages not a single house has escaped damages from water. In the north-western portion of Sabhar, in Manikganj, Jafarganj, Harirampore, Nawabganj, Srinagar and Munshiganj, wild animals have surrendered themselves to men in the same way as the Burmese have surrendered themselves to the English. Many men have been drowned. Seven dead bodies have been brought to the hospital. All of them were drowned. People will not be able to live without the help of Government. Rice and firewood should be sent by steamer without any loss of time. Many will die unless promptly relieved.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Aug. 23rd, 1886.

97. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 23rd August, says that Behar was in a prosperous condition both under Hindus and Mussulmans. But now under the English there is every fifth or seventh year a famine among the people of that province. The Beharis are emaciated in appearance, wear rags, and live in miserable huts. What is true of Behar is also, with the exception of a few places in Bengal, true of this province. The inhabitants of most villages cannot command full meals or two meals a day. The middle classes have become impoverished, while the cultivators, though somewhat better off at present, cannot yet stand the consequences of a single bad harvest. The British Government is in various ways draining away the wealth of this country. The repeal of the import duties is leading to an increase of cheap imported articles, and the consequent destruction of native industry. The occupation of the native weavers is gone.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

98. The same paper says that, though the apprehension of a flood in the Nuddea and Jessore districts has been removed, the condition of other districts of Bengal is not satisfactory. The rivers in Sylhet and Tirhoot are fast rising. Already there is great distress among the people of those districts. The river below Culna is also rising gradually. The people have become very uneasy. The breach in the Mirzapore embankment has led to the submergence of many fields of standing corn. The Brahmaputra in Assam is also rising.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Aug. 12th, 1886.

99. The *Samvad Bahiká* regrets that the Road Cess Committee of Balasore oftentimes neglects to open roads in villages where they are most wanted. Though the writer pointed out more than once that a road passing through the pergunnahs of Armala, Sunhut, and Mukhura was most necessary, the Road Cess Committee of Balasore did not attend to the suggestion. It is, however, hoped that the District Engineer of that Committee will attend to the matter.

UTKAL DIPAKA,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

100. The *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 14th August, says that Baboo Purna Chandra Nag, the Sub-Deputy Collector of Khorda, having taken leave for three months, the *Utkal Dipiká* hoped that a native of Orissa would be appointed to his place; but it was disappointed to find that an officer from Bengal was deputed to take the charge of his duties. On this it goes on to remark that if the Commissioner had brought the claims of the Sub-Deputies, who are now working

A Bengali appointed to officiate for an Uriya Sub-Deputy Collector.

at Cuttack, and who are competent men, to the notice of Government, it might have done them justice in this instance.

101. The same paper regrets to learn from one of its Ghoomsur correspondents that the middle school of Rasalkunda, in district Ganjam having been transferred to the management of the Local Fund, the Comma Brahmins, of whom a large number administer that fund, are trying to secure the situations of that institution for men of their caste. This is greatly injurious to the interests of the local Uriyas. The paper concludes its remarks with the following observations :—

"The influence of the Comma Brahmins in Government offices of Ganjam and the abject condition of the Uriyas of that place are old subjects of complaint. It is a matter of great regret that Government have not as yet done anything to remove these complaints. How long will the local officers be indifferent to such a state of things ?"

102. A brisk controversy is going on in the columns of the *Utkal Dípiká* and the *Sebaka* regarding the selection of a certain text-book, named *Swasthya Sadhan* by the Orissa Text-Book Committee.

The *Utkal Dípiká* is of opinion that the selection of the book in the question has offended the religious and moral feelings of the Hindus. It further remarks that the author, who is also the Uriya translator to Government, is not likely to do justice to the *Utkal Dípiká* by reporting its contents to Government. It further believes that had the book been written by a less distinguished person, it would have been discarded long since and a report against its use in schools would have been submitted to Government at an early date. The remarks of the *Utkal Dípiká* are quoted underneath at length :—

"The *Utkal Dípiká*, of the 31st ultimo, brought to notice some passages from Baboo Chaturbhuj Putnaik's *Swasthya Sadhan* which appeared to offend the religious and moral feelings of the Hindus, and questioned the propriety of the selection of such a book by the Orissa Text-Book Committee for public schools in utter disregard of the policy of Government in religious and social matters. The author who is unable to defend his own book, or the action of the Committee, of which he is a member, has evidently taken to the ingenious course of preparing his European readers not to mind the criticism of the *Utkal Dípiká* by inserting a paragraph in English in the last issue of his organ, the *Sangskaraka*, to the effect that, 'the unmannerly editor of the *Dípiká* is quite unable to comprehend the idea (of a park), and apprehends, that the lines in question may demoralize native girls of vernacular schools, &c.,' though we never said a word about girls' schools. Of course if the writer had given the translations of the passages and our objections to them for the information of his European readers, we would have been quite content. We hope they will duly appreciate his good taste and love of fair play. We believe, however, the Europeans, at least the local authorities know very well that any attempt to introduce in girls' schools what our contemporary is pleased to call 'cultivated taste' would simply retard the little progress that is now seen in them.

"We may add, in conclusion, that if we are right in our assumption, that the paragraph of the *Sangskaraka* is meant to mislead the European public, we are afraid Baboo Chaturbhuj Patnaik is not likely to do justice as the Government Translator to the *Utkal Dípiká*, of which he sends a weekly report to Government, he being the editor, or at least solely interested in a rival paper, which advocates his own cause. We commend this to the notice of Government."

UTKAL DÍPIKA,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

UTKAL DÍPIKA.

The *Sangskáraka* contradicts the statements of the *Utkal Dipiká*, and points out that the " *Sangskaraka* and *Sebaka* " is the organ of the *Sebakasabha*, an institution of the Brahmo Samaj, and that its editors and managers are men of independent means, not connected in any way with Government service. It further explains that the *Utkal Dipiká* instead of confining its remarks to the sanitary primer, named *Swasthyasadhan*, has shown its spite by descending into personal attacks on the author against whom he has made false insinuations. The paper reproduces in its columns the letter of an orthodox Hindu, who, comparing the statements of the *Utkal Dipiká* with those of the *Swasthyasahan*, gives it out as his opinion that the former was to blame more for offending the religious feelings of the Hindus.

SEBAKA,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

103. The same paper gives in detail the proceedings of a Society, named " *Utkalhita Chintamani*," established at Rasulkunda, in the Ganjam district, with the object of bringing the different parts of Orissa under one Provincial Government. The paper advises the leaders of native society in Orissa to form associations in different parts of that province, and collect subscriptions to attain that object. It is of opinion that, if the signatures of one lakh of Uriyas could be secured, a petition might be submitted to the Government of India praying for the amalgamation of the three different parts of Orissa into a single province.

104. A correspondent of the same paper, named Ramdas, points out that, there being a Superintending Engineer for the Orissa Circle, the Balasore Division of the Orissa Coast Canal should be brought under that circle.

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BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 28th August 1886.